Amendments to the Specification:

Rewrite the paragraph at page 9, line 15 as follows.

Base station 12 receives information bits B_i at an input to a channel encoder 13. Channel encoder 13 encodes the information bits B_i in an effort to improve raw bit error rate. Various encoding techniques may be used by channel encoder 13 and as applied to bits B_i, with examples including the use of convolutional code, block code, turbo code, concatenated codes, or a combination of any of these codes. The encoded output of channel encoder 13 is coupled to the input of an interleaver 15. Interleaver 15 operates with respect to a block of encoded bits and shuffles the ordering of those bits so that the combination of this operation with the encoding by channel encoder 13 exploits the time diversity of the information. For example, one shuffling technique that may be performed by interleaver 15 is to receive bits in a matrix fashion such that bits are received into a matrix in a row-by-row fashion, and then those bits are output from the matrix to a symbol mapper 16 in a column-by-column fashion. Symbol mapper 16 then converts its input bits to symbols, designated generally as S_i. The converted symbols S_i may take various forms, such as quadrature phase shift keying ("QPSK") symbols, binary phase shift keying ("BPSK") symbols, or quadrature amplitude modulation ("QAM") symbols. In any event, symbols S_i may represent various information such as user data symbols, as well as pilot symbols and control symbols such as transmit power control ("TPC") symbols and rate information ("RI") symbols. Symbols S_i are coupled to a modulator 18. Modulator 18 modulates each data symbol by combining it with, or multiplying it times, a CDMA spreading sequence which can be a pseudo-noise ("PN") digital signal or PN code or other spreading codes (i.e., it utilizes spread spectrum technology). In any event, the spreading sequence facilitates simultaneous transmission of information over a common channel by assigning each of the transmitted signals a unique code during transmission. Further, this unique code makes the simultaneously transmitted signals over the same bandwidth distinguishable at user station 14 (or other receivers). Modulator 18 has two outputs, a first output 18_1 connected to a multiplier 20_1 and a second output 18_2 connected to a multiplier 20_2. Generally, each of multipliers 20_1 and 20_2, for a communication slot n, receives a corresponding and per-slot decoded weight value, $w_{1,T}(n)$ and $w_{2,T}(n)$, from a feedback decode and

process block 21. Feedback decode and process block 21 provides weighted values ~~value~~, $w_{1,T}(n)$ and $w_{2,T}(n)$ in response to values $w_1(n)$ and $w_2(n)$, respectively, as further discussed below. Each of multiplier 20_1 and 20_2 multiplies the respective value $w_{1,T}(n)$ and $w_{2,T}(n)$ times the corresponding output 18_1 or 18_2 from modulator 18 and, in response, each of multipliers 20_1 and 20_2 provides an output to a respective transmit antenna $A12_1$ and $A12_2$, where antennas $A12_1$ and $A12_2$ are approximately three to four meters apart from one another. As detailed later, in applying the various modes of operation in the prior art, the operation of multiplier 20_1 is based on normalized value (i.e., $w_{1,T}(n)$ is normalized), while the operation of multiplier 20_2 may be based on a single slot value of $w_{2,T}(n)$ for certain modes of operation while it is based on an average of successively received values of $w_{2,T}(n)$ for another mode of operation, and in either case $w_{2,T}(n)$ is relative to the normalized value of $w_{1,T}(n)$.